17. European Turkey cannot become a Russian de pendeney; European Governments and nations will oppose it. In its ultimate results such an annexation would be mischievous to the well-being of the Russian Empire and nation, and it would be welcomed by the Christians of Turkey only if every other issue should become impossible. It may seen stronge that, after having for more than a quarter of a century ardently advocated the absorption of Turkey by Russia, I now abandon an aim cherished so lang. But new modifications have been brought forth by altogether new events. New political phem mena make the domination of Russia over Turkey neither possible nor desirable. Previous to the Crimean war and to the treaty of Paris, the condition of the Christians of Furkey was beyoud the pale of European domestic and inbe national policy. By political and geographical ressons, by religion and consanguinity, Russis alone was attracted toward the Helicapont. The Czars-hitherto organic necessities of the Russien nation-were the powerful agencies of the intimate relations existing between the Russians and the Turbe-S'avic populations. In the name of religious and national brotherhood, the Czars alone worked for the emancipation of the Chr stians and the Slavi crushed by the Ottomans. They were then the exclusive larbingers of civilization and emancipation, of the amel oration of the people and the country between the Proth and the Propont s. At that time, ameration to Russia was the only possible issue. All is charged now, if the narrowmiodedness of the European Cabinets and ru ere do not turn the cursent of events into its former channel. Were the Bossian Government obstinately resolved to become the master of the Dardanelles, by blood and by the sword, and to do the merely for geographical reasens, such obstinacy would be rather imbec lity. Russia needed an outlet. She found it in the Amoor and one far more sure and broad than the possessies of Constantinop'e can ever secure. The Amoor is a continuation of the European aorta of Russia, in the direction from west to east. It brings Russia in contact with Asia and America, with 300 millions of act ve and laberious Chinese, and with some 80 millions of highly cuttivated Japanese. This free ortlet from her possessions on the Amoor into the Pacific completes for Russia the circle of the globe. Even with the possession of Constantinople, Russia would be shot up in the Mediterranean, compressed and crowded in by many rivals. Every step, every fatter of the Russian flag would be jeal maly watebed, impeded, and contested. The Amoon epens a limitless horizon, and by it Russia spans the two bemispheres almost without a solution of centinuity. Let the most violent war rage in Europe and stain her waters with gore, friendly inter course between Russia and the American Union can scarcely be jeopardized on the Pacific. For the future destroies of Russia, the possession of the Bay of Tartary outweighs that of the Hellespoot and the Propontis. A great Asiatic State is growing up from the Manteboo countries, and from the southern elepes of the Altai, embracing the solitudes of Tartary down to the geographical frontier of Europe. For centuries to come this new Empire will be vital and healthy portion of the whole body. Constant-nople would be-to use a stale but well-underderstood comparison-a Nessus shirt for Russin. Its possession would unavoidably end in the disruption of Russia, of the reigning family, and of the nation. It would break down the energy of the Empire, poison its vitality, relax its activity, and, cancer

like, eat up its forces. It may be possible that some Russian diplomats and statesmen still turn longing eyes toward Conetaptinople. It is to be hoped that they will be cured by the impossibility of success. Still, the inadvertence of the masters of Europe, and the narrow stupidity of English opinion-makers may Brow events into the bands of Russian covetoussees. If Englishmen insist upon supporting the Porte to the last extremity, they bridge the pass for The treaty of Paris liberated Russia from the high moral duty of watching over the interests of the Christian populations. Religious liberty and civil rights were secured-on paper-and put under the safeguard of Western Europe. By it the most powerful tie between these populations and Russia was to be severed and destroyed. But the Hatti-Hamayoun published by the Sultan, under the direction of the Western Allance, is worse than a dead letter, for, instead of securing liberty and justice to the Christians, it has rekindled the bigotry and the batred of the Moslems. Expiring Mo hammedanism is making a savage effort to reconquer its power. The Christian rayas and nationalities are now more tyrannically oppressed than they ever were before the treaty of Paris.

Roman-Catholic France and her Sovereigns consider themselves to be providential warders of Roman Catholics in the East. Far more genuine and as sacred ties unite Russia and the Czars with the import se majority of Greek Catholics. It depends upon Europe whether she shall drive the oppressed populations by force into the hands of Alexander II. or not. Before humanity and history it may be his duty to stand up for them. Under the Moslem oppression the Turko-European populations feel a more and more powerful attraction toward a kindred and mighty race. If Europe does not take a decided step to put an end to the Ottoman sway, Europe will be too feeble to prevent a fusion of the Onristians and Slaves with Russia. The war of 1854 was not national-not a holy one, for the Christians in Turkey. The pext must necessarily have a sacred, religious character. Western Europe united under the Crescent cannot cope with such a sacred war. The halo of a generous and sincere Referenr surrounding the brow of Alexander II. will attract and inspire confidence; the good faith of European Powers having been proved and found wanting, Russia will become the only possible savior. Europe may replace the cross on St. Sophia; but if for paltry considerations she hesitate to do it, the two-headed eagle of Russia will be com melled, and will be enabled to do it alone. Serbia and the Principalities enjoy religious and civit lib erty. The other Christians must have it. If Europe expel the Turks from European soil, Russia is deprived of all pretexts for doing it, and every possibility of seizing upon Constantinople and the Ottoman inheritance.

The Crimean campaign and the treaty of Paris constituting a new order of events, erected a bar rier before Russia in her march on the Hellespontie regions. To reach them Russia would be obliged to cross the Danubian Principalities, violate her word, and bid defiance to Europe, then justly indig pant. Guly some general conflagration of the West could facilitate the extension of Russia south of the Pruth. As it stands now, even France would resist such an aggression. The populations of Mol davis and Wallachia, boyars, clergy, and all, have already tasted the sweets of comparative independonce and self-government. They never can be in-

duced again to become a satrapy. The reasons which exce generated partisans are new extinct, and the populations would not give up their liberty without a desperate resistance. Even the most degraded beyer could find no satisfaction for his ambition in servelty to a Russian master, weether in Bucharest or in St Petersburg. In one word, Russia has lost ber hold on the Meldo Wallschians. Only brutal conquest and the most unprincipled vislation of faith and honor would be the part of Russia if she should invade the Principalities. The attempt would be too costly, too dangerous, and justified by no interest of the future welfare of Russia.

Austria desires the mouth of the Danube, and may try to get the Danubian countries from Europe exchange for the Venetian territories; but Europe can make no such shameless exchange, throwing an innocent people under the mescule and tyranny of the Hapsburgs. German patriots will urge the claims and interests of Austria; but Russia will oppose any such annexation to the bitter end. All these combinations seem to guarantee the existence on the Danube of the feeble offspring of the treaty of Paris.

Next to the Principalities, Serbia is another stumbling-block in the way of any unjustified aggression made by Russia south of the Danube. All the reasons mentioned above concerning the Moldo-Wallachians apply to the Serbs. Their institutions are older than those of the Moldo-Wallachiars, and these institutions work tolerably well even under the supremacy of the Porte. The Serbians, the most liberty-loving branch of the southeastern Slaves, may join Russia in the expulsion of the Turks, or in fighting Austria; but they would never assent to lose even their present political status for appexation to Russia.

To corelude: previous to the events of 1854 it was the part of self-preservation and patriotism for Serbs and Wallachians to be partisans of Russia. and ardently to invoke her advent. If Europe does not abanden and betray the Christians in the East, it would be treason for them, and especially for the Serbians and Moldo-Wallachians, to solicit or facilitate in any way the domination of Russia. GUROWSKI.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

THE COMING REVELATIONS-NULLIFICATION RE-VIVED-OUR MILLIONAIRES-NEW-JERSEY AT CHICAGO-STRIKES, ABROAD AND AT HOME-MORTALITY AND BUSINESS. From Our Own Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1860.

The inbarm on our Democracy of this locality have been thrown into a flutter of exasperation and alarm at the appointment of a Committee to investigate the Pennsylvania election fraude, and especially the practices carried on in our Navy-Yard. No wonder Tom Florence raved and tore round at the certain prospect of having his claim to this rich placer jumped by Mr. Covode. The witnesses now ready to testify to the practices carried on within its walls when Tom was last up for Congress, are numerous, and of the utmost respectability. The pay-roll of that nursery for voters, when canvassed by such a man as Covode is known to be, will afford revelations that many even of our own cat zens do not dream of. The finger of J. B. himself will be detected in promoting the most improper practicesemploying nearly 1,000 men at the public cost, for the sole purpose of insuring Florence's election. Beside all this, the manufacture of thousands of forged naturalization papers can be fastened on parties who little thought of ever having their black deeds in the interest of the Democracy laid bare.

Then will come the history of at least two of our miserable, rickety, Treasury fed Democratic newspapers, upon which the Government money has flowed through tortuous channels in streams great enough to keep them alive, and without which they would have cied out long ago. It is a singular fact that no Democratic new-paper ever lived in this city except by aid of Government support. Their circulation has ever been so contemptible that business men avoided them as mediums for advertising. The rowdies of the party not being readers, the party leaders alone subscribed for them. In the forth-coming developments, some people will be found mixed up in a way to set them down a peg or two lower in the public estimation. But we are anxious for Mr. Covode to trot them out.

It is now intimated that our non-bond-paying felow-citizens of Allegheny County intend to take one more plunge, by changing repudiation to nullifica-tion. The three Commissioners having been fined \$1,000 each, with a stiff bill of costs, for contempt of court, stand committed to the Allegheny prison until the same are paid. But it is intimated that no prison in the county will be found strong enough to hold them—in other words, that the peode will break down the doors and let them go free. I his issue, so disgraceful from the start, is now be coming a serious matter. Our Supreme Court had no power to imprison them, and was thus compelled to inflict a fine. When this fine was inflicted the other day, the scene in Court was a rich one. Quite a crowd of spectators were present, among whom were many holders of the repudiated bonds. The demeasor of the recusant Commissioners was calm, but quite defiant. They had evidently made up their minds to disobey the mandamus, or treat it as a sullify. The heavy fine did not seem to stag-ger them. But all present were taken aback when the counsel for the bentholders moved for an alias mandamus, which, if also resisted, will empower the Court to impose a second and probably a heavier fine. Large amounts of these Allegheny bonds are held by speculators here, who have bought them up at less than half price, confident that they would get the face of them at some day pretty soon. But this continued resistance to the highest Court in the State must adjourn the day of payment some time

The rich men of Philadelphia have never figured so conspicuously in print as most of yours. Our tax list gives us some insight into the mysteries of their purses. Strangely enough, the second on the list has carved out the whole of his vast fortune within twenty years. This is Dr. David Jayne, whose real assessed at \$439,000, though worth a half more. He came here some twenty years ago from a small town in New-Jersey, and commenced the pat-ent medicine business, without capital, and almost unknown But he has worked himself up to the top of the ladder, his great lever being advertising. The ewspapers have made him. He has probably spent \$100,000 per annum in advertising his wares, and ow runs steam presses on bis own premises in making labels for his preparations. After him comes George W. Carpenter, another druggist who, having grown rich by advertising, is assessed at \$380,000 in real estate alone. Dr. James Rush is highest on the list, his estate being put down at \$450,000. Dr. John Rea Barton represents \$195,000, so that physic and medicine seem to be the royal road to wealth. After these come our business men, whose real estate is valued as follows: James Francis Fisher, \$250,000; John Wistar, \$180,000; J. S. Lovering, \$170,000; John Wistar, \$180,000; J. S. Lovering, \$170,000; James Dundas, \$85,000; John A. Brown, \$263,000; Townsend Sharpless, \$223,000; John J. Ridgway, \$375,000; Richard Wistar, \$235,000; and so on, so that 45 names represent \$7,500,000. Death has within a few years divided up all the millionaire estates we had among us.

One of the oldest burial grounds in this city, becoming the Resid Cheech situate near the corresponding to the Residue Cheech situates near the Residue Cheech situates near the Residue Cheech situates near the Cheech situates near the Cheech situates near the Residue Cheech situates near the R

onging to the Baptist Church, situate near the corner of Second and Arch streets, is now being emptied of the dead who have been lying there for 150 years. The remains are being taken out to cheaper ground in the suburbs, and the site will soon be covered with buildings. But some of the coffins, which had been buried 30 years, on being opened in presence of surviving relatives, were found to contain bodies in perfect state of preservation, and distinctly recognizable. The features were fresh and calm as whe i vst buried. Others were found to be almost perfect

pu, refactions.

7 ve delegates to Chicago, appointed by the New-

Jersey Opposition Convention, are understood to favor the nomination of Judge Dayton, and will do what they can to urge him either for the first or second place on the ticket. That State may be set down as sure for almost any man likely to be nominated at Chicago, but with Dayton upon it as Vice-President, no combination could prevent us carrying it. His well-known tariff antecedents would exercise a powerful influence in Pennsylvania in favor of the ticket. But we of this latitude are neither tengthe ticket. But we of this latitude are neither tenacious n r proscriptive. We adopt the teachiags of THE TRIBUNE, and go in for the principle, not for the man. Recent developments have so narrowed the circle from which it is evident the choice will be made, that we shall accept either with acclamation.

The New-England strike is beginning to exercise some little influence not only on the stoe business here, but on the sympathies of our numerous Trade Unions. The journeymen shoemakers have held a large meeting to encourage their Yankes felloweraftmer, as well by money as by words. At this neeting most of the Trades Union men of other crafts appeared in fail force—printers, molders, and others. But there was a marked absence of exciting appeals to the passions, and very little of the old cry of capital grinding down the laborer. Most of the speakers strongly urged the strikers to save their money, practice economy, and thus become able to set up for themselves. Meantime, about one third of the 600 men employed in Baldwin's great locomotive works in this city have struck for more pay, and quit work at a time when their employers are pressed to complete orders now on band. The strikers are all members of one of th organized unions whose principles exact blind obe dience for the coerc on of employers. The latter do not seem disposed to bend to this outside dictation

as to how their business shall be conducted.

The bills of mortality in Philadelphia for 1859, now just made up and published, report 9.742 deaths, against 10,697 in 1858—nearly 1,000 less. Of the deaths last year, 5,160 were males, and 4,582 were females; 1,742 were under 5 years; 261 were between the ages of 80 and 100, and 6 were between 100 and 110. Of casualties and stillborn there were 1,700 cases, leaving the deaths from dis ease, 8,042. Consumption carried off 1,505, severs only 560, cholera infantum 408, or 254 less than in 1818, the diminution being attributed to the average Summer temperature being two degrees lower in 1819. The deaths here were 15 in each 1,000 inhabitants, while in New-York they were 27 in each

Some of our coal-mining and coal-carrying companies are holding up their heads a little stronger, under the prevailing impression that this year's business will afford better profits than the last. The surplus stock is not excessive, buyers seem to take hold earlier than usual, and a small advance will be realized over last year's prices. The strong hope entertained that Congress will do something to help the iron interest, gives quite a tone to the mining interest. Other stocks are firm at our Board, under the depletion of the Treasury. All the invest-ment stocks are firm, and steadily creeping up to high figures. The fancies have gone entire y tashion, notwithstanding the ease with which anything having the least merit cau be carried. freighting business to the South is as heavy as at any former period, and our hotels are crowded with strangers.

FROM MISSOURI.

THE LEGISLATURE-SENATE CHAMBER GRANTED TEA PARTY-RESOLUTION RECONSIDERED, AND THE CHAMBER REFUSED-DEBATE-RELIGIOUS FREEDOM-TYRANNY OF SLAV-

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 6, 1860. Yesterday evening, Senator Scott of Buchanas ntmitted to the Senate the following resolution: Resolved. That the use of the Senate Chamber be granted to the Methodist Ppiscopal Church, on Tuesday evening tee 18th 18th for the purpose of giving a tea party for the benefit of the Church.

This was passed with two or three dissenting votes only, and they were so weak as hardly to be heard. They got stronger, however, during the night. It was too good an opportunity for Slavery sgitation to let pass. This morning, Senator In mpson of Clay moved a recons deration, on the ground that the Methodist Epi-copal Church is Anti-Slavery, and enemies to the "iostitutions" of the State. This brought out Senator Scott, in one of the finest vindications of political and religious freedom it has been my fortune to listen to in the

State. It is more valuable, coming as it did from a most decided advocate of Slavery. It is impossible to do it justice in a hasty sketch.

He sud be hoped the resolution would not be reconsidered. He remembered to its ance in which the chamber had been refused any other denomination. It was true the Methodist E, is noted. Church was thereughly Anti-Slavery. They had the constitutional right to be so, as much as he had to be Pro-Slavery. Its right to be Pro-Slavery, and theirs to be Anti-Slavery, had a common origin in the insliciable rights of man beyond the just control of human governments. Be believed Slavery to be a moral, social and political blessing—best or the white men and best for the negational of Anti-Slavery serviments or Anti-Slavery arguments in the sertiments or Anti-Slavery arguments in the churches or out of them. It Slavery was right, it would be maintained. I ere was no da ger in error, when truth was left free to combat of a freeman, and was welling to grant them others. Was Siavery to weak that it must be mained by prescription? by a violation of the coasticular rights of our circus? the decial of the freedo tained by prescription poted rights or our c tizer of thought and religion? It so it was time it was out of the State. He was not willing to make the admis-sion, nod was sorry that anybody else was. Proscripion would defeat its own purposes. The freedom chought and of discussion could not be crushed out by. The Christian religion had reached us through the proscription of uses, standing the test of infidel oppres-sons and arguments, supported by local tyramics and temporal persecutions. The Reformation swept over temporal persecutions. The Reformation swept over Europe lise a tornado, mappal ed by the terr rs of the Inquestion. Even Mormon ism flourished as long as it was animated by the fire of proscription. Driven into the wilderbers, a cesent State astonished the word at the base of the mountains. Another example was the proscription of the Catholes by the Know Nothings. The charge of proscription broke up the organization. Many who were in it were now proscribing the Methodists. Were the lessons of experience last upon them? Would they never less in them? The Methodist Elissopal Charch was one of the o'dest and most them? Would they never learn them? The Methodist E, iscopal Church was one of the o'dest and most numerous cenominations in the country. Founded by the great Werley, thoroughly Anti-Slavery, its discipline had undergote no change for three quarters of a century. It was now what it had been before the civision of the Church, when its members from all the Union werehood at the same Art. the division of the Church, when its members from all parts of the Union worshiped at the same Ant Slavery after. He was willing that they should worship God as of yore, according to the dictates of their own consciences, unmolested by the hard hand of proscription. He believed them obedient to the Constitution and the law, It not, he did not doubt the power of the State to bring them to punishment. To exclude them from the Secretic chamber, for their religious continuous learned. Serate commer for their religious opinions, learned from Wesley, the founder of Methodism, and steadily maintained through the leng bistory of the Chur maintained through the leng history of the Church, while it was in discriminately granted to all other dependences, was an attempt, in violation of the Constitution of the Umted States, to prohibit the free exercise of resigion, and, in violation of the Constitution of the State, a denial that all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own concentration attends to he have their own concentres; an attempt, by human author-ity to control and interfere with the rights of concen e, and to give preference to sects and moves of orship. He was sorry that such a wrong should be ore by anybory, but not surprised that it should be arked in the name of Democracy, which had long since lost its original meaning, and become synonymous with

Ser auer Parsons, a determined advocate of Slavery Serator Parsons, a determined advocate of Slavery, roce to reply. He is a great, big, stellware, blackfeatured specimen of humanty, where contour and menner irresistably soggest." Border Ruffian." There were some struge through its speech. He astonished the Senate with the a stement that "Bishop Andrews" was driven out of the Church because he wouldn't "sell a slave guit he had got by his wife to a stranger." Whether the statement was intended to carry with it the idea that the Bushop interited the slave girl was left to inference. But with or without an inference, it was a rare item of intelligence, and could only have been dog out of the voluminous church controversy by the most laborious and profound research. It has established the Senator's character as a well-informed and bereafter his statements will be received

map, and hereafter his Matements will be received with universal credence.

Separor Halliburton followed on the same side. He,

too, had made a discovery. The Second listened in hreathless scloses. The Second read from a scrapbook he held in his hand the ascounding intelligence that the Methodist Episcopal Church was Aut-Slavery. He seemed to have just discovered it in some concealed nook of church history, and put it in his scraphook, that the world might not lose it. Where in the world he got the information whether in the Discipline, or whether he stembled upon it in some profount recent into church history. I do not know; but that he has it, and in a way that the world can never lose it, there can be no doubt. The fact is, I heard it myself, and the Church need no longer deay it. The Senator stouty insisted that the Anti-Stavery sentments of the Church were not religious, but political, and on this last account they ought to be excluded from the chamber.

on the chamber. Senstor Scott said that if this were so, it was not Senator Scott said that if this were so, it was none the less proscription. Unrer the Constitution and laws of the State, there were two modes of em neipation—one to emancipate on compensation to the owners, as had been done in the West Indies; the other to amend the Constru ion, and pass a gradual emancipation set. Anti-slavery etizens had the same right to insist on the se measures as be had to oppose them. It was simply a question of the freedom of opinion and discussion, and he was sorry to see any advocate of Slavery defend it by proscription of any kind, religious or political. It was the worst possible de cone for Slavery, and would do more to break it up to an anything clea

This d'scussion shows the character of S'avery. It This decusion shows the consider of Satoly, originated in wrong, and must be maintained in the same way. It cannot bear discussion, and, hence, it advocates want to suppress it. I need hardly add that the resolution was reconsidered and lad on the table. This is the institution which the Constitution toles into the Territories, under the Dred Scott decision; and, icit cannot be toted out again, no Christian denomination can have a tea-party there without industring Slavery.

CARSTANG agt. SHAW.

THE GREAT BREACH OF PROMISE CASE IN SC. LOUIS.
EIGHTEEN JURORS REJECTED OUT OF THIRTY-FOUR-EXCITEMENT IN THE CROWD.

The Court room of C. mmou Pleas was crowded to suffication on the 9th inst, in anticipation of the commencement of the Carstang vs. Shaw Breach of

Promies suit.

As soon as the case was called there was a great rush for front places, and several t mes the Court or dered the space in front of the Clerk's desk to be ceared. Outside the bar there was a tremend us seared. Ourside the bar there was a tremend us pressure, and the Sheriff's deputy, stationed there to preserve order, was obliged to spet one person by fore —an undertak pg which others in the crowd were disposed to resist, but they found it was of no

The plaintiff, Miss Carstang, entered Court shortly sfter the case commenced, and took a seat beside her connect, Mr. Shreve. She was dressed in deep black, with fur cape and black crape bonnet. The defendant, Mr. Shaw, was reated beside Judge Bates, and was

Mr Staw, was reated beside Judge Bates, and was engaged frequently in taking notes.

About halt-past 10 o'clock, Judge Reber called the title of the sait, and inquired whether the counsel were ready. Mr. Shreve, for the plaintiff, and Judge Lackland, for the defense, nodded ascent. The names of the witcerses were then read, and attachments were then taken for the absentees. The jurors were then requested to take seeds as their names were called, and the sittorness prepared to obtain a tory. and the attorneys prepared to obtain a jury.

The jurger were examined in chief by Mr. Sureve.

The jurors were examined in chief by Mr. Streve. A rew panel of jurors was ordered, when the Court

LAURA KEFNE'S THEATER.

The first representation of a new comedy seldom fails to attract a large audience, and Menday evening was not the rare exception; the theater was full, the production of a new three-act comedy by Mr. Dion Bourcican't being the interesting event that induced the convocation. An audience seldom sits more attentively, or depart better pleased, than eid the people who visited M'es Keene's Theater on Monday night. The piece is one of the pleasantest with which we have been faworld this season, and Mr. Bourcicault cannot feel otherwise than satisfied with the enthusiastic reception

arconded to his work.

The same of the piece, "Vanity Fair," doubtless induced many to look for a stage version of the novel of that name. Such were disappointed; for although there is an unmistakable Frenchy flavor plainly perceptible about the piece, the playwright has borrowed from the Euglish novelist nothing but a name for his comedy. The play is not founded on the book, and is not indebted to it for even a remote suggestion. To quote the lucid language of the small bitle, "this play exposes to ridicule he weakness of many young men of t e present day, who think it fine to affect vices they do not really possess, and who profess testes for things which realty disgust them, or exhibit coarse manners foreign to their feelings."

Each character introduced is supposed to be the rep estatative of a "society man," affecting some special vue, and making it the perpetual boast and brag of his empty life. While we cannot recognize all the portraits as accura e likenesses, we must admit that they all possess that certain destee of truth which gives all acter that is not too higely colored, there is not one that does not have an underlying basis of undeniable realty easily recognizable through all the exaggeration, And it is this fact that gives point to the characterization, and makes the audience overlook the several inconsistencies of construction and accept the whole as a castital satire upon certain fashionable affectations.

The story upon which the whole plot is built is very slight, and rests en ire y in the hands of three persons: the father. " O c Lambert;" bie son, " Edgar Lumbert;" and "Ree," a peasant girl. "Edgar," whose father is a traderman, leaves home for Paris, where he remains seven years. Here he falls into society which so changes his feerings that he becomes ashamed of his natural emotions, and affects to be dead to all seusation of pain or p'easure-in shorr, "used up." Though keeping up this affectation of perfect imperturbatility to his gay companions, he permits himse f to fall in love with the pretty peasant girl, whom he visits, disgused as a blacksmith. His father, to whom the great change in his son's manners is unknown, comes to Paris to see him, finds him reveling with his companions, by whom the old man is received with jeers and ridica'e, while the son disowns and refuses to recognize him. "E gar" is, however, finally convinced of his folly, renounces his affected impassibility, ano, after many tribulations, is forgiven by his father and married by " Rose."

Around this slender thread of plot are ranged the other characters, with if the relevancy but with great effect. There is one, "Hector Pate," a man vain of bis rough stable manners; "Bragfort," whose vanity is duels, "Virg'nie Pate," whom it snits to bully her bostand is private, while expressing the utmost do cifity and tender affection before the eyes of an observing world. Then there are "Calatrava" a bogus Italian Count, "Maxime Latour," an artillery officer, "Chicken," a servant, and sundry peasants of both genders; also "Balaclava," a female circus rider, and a certain "Mile. Celeste,' neither of whom have anything to do with the play, but are merely introduced because there happened to be a couple of good-looking wonen in the company, who would not otherwise be in the piece. From this week plot, and using all this incongruous

material, Mr. Bourcieault has constructed a play that delights an audience for two happy hours. If we laugh, let us not gromble at caricature-if we are amused, let ns not demand perfect consistency.

The comeay is as admirably acted as could be. Mr. Bourcicault's " Edgar" is one of his happiest personations; the "Hector Pate" of Mr. F. A. Vincent is the best thing he has done at this theater. Mr. Peters plays the prize-fighting groom in his own inimitable manner, and Mr. Leeson acted one of the villagers so excellently that he won enthusiastic applause. Mesers. C. Fisher, Burnett, and Wheatleigh were all capital. Miss Robertson has a little part, which she plays in her most cap ivating style, and Muss Keene is very good as the Amazon in private ife. Cannot, however, the horsewhipping scene be omitted! It is the great social impossibibility of the play. The other ladies had nothing to do but look pretty, and they can be charged with no failure in this respect. "Vanity Fair" is a sure success.

-President Lord of Dartmouth College, though 75 years old, is a very agile skater, and takes great delight in the exercise.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

Mr. Delavan, the Chy I spector, invited the members of the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldeimen to meet him at his hou e in Prince street yesterday, at 2 o's ock. At that hour, Mr. Falley, Chairman of the Committee, was on hand accompanied by Mr. Downing Cierk of the Committee, and five reporters. As the other members of the Committee were absent, the meeting was considered informat.

Mr. Delavas proceeded with his statement. He said that, is looking over the documens in the Controller's office, be found a very different set of figures to that which had been presented to the Common Council by the Mayor. He gave the following comparison in reference to the cost of cleaning the streets of the city for the several years named:

par son in reference to the cost of clean of the city for the reveral years named:

The Mayor's Figures. Figures on Record.

Mr. Delayan did not take cflice until June 17th, 1859,

Mr. Delayan did not take (flice until June 17th, 1859, three morths previous to which time there had been no streets cleaned, beyond the collection of a hee and garbage, and up to that date \$148,854 71 had been expended for the estemible purpose of cleaning streets.

Mr. Downing begged to say that the expenses of street cleaning had not kept pare with the ratio of increase in our city population. Originally the city line for street cleaning was drawn at Houston street, then advanced to Fourteent's street, and again to Twenty-third street. The bardest Wards to clean were the Syventeenth werst, Twentisth worse, and First bad. Three years ago it—the street cleaning—had not cost the city more than \$3,000 a Ward, excepting the Nineteenth, Twentuch, Twenty first, and Twenty-secon Wards Many miles of paving had been added to the cty within the part few years, which had increased the recessity of street cleaning, so that it now cost from \$9.000 to \$11,000 a Ward to keep them clean. Formerly from 4 to 10 cents a load could be procured for a-hes and garbage to fill in lote, but now they had to pay in nany cases to have it taid down. The highest price that could be got now was 3 cents a load, and that only at two places. It could not be expected that street cleaning would stand still. Instead of its esting \$300,000 it on ph to cost \$500,000.

Mr. Delayan said that if he had ten days of good weather, he would clean the streets thoroughly to over tral satisfactor.

reather, he would clean the streets thoroughly to per eral satisfaction.

At present there are about 350 men at work cleaning streets, with over 400 carts and 220 ash and garbage

Mr FARLEY said that he would acquaint the Committee with all these facts, and a meeting, to consider the subject, would be held in a short time, of which due notice would be given.

TEN GOVERNORS.

The Board held is first semi-monthly meeting yes-terday. The usual requisitions were read, and many of the articles called for were cut down to one maif the of the articles called for were cut down to obe had not expandity ordered. The requisition for medicines was extraordinarily large, but at the instance of Dr. BRUENIKGHAUSEN, 7 pounds of Dower powder was reduced to 3 pounds; two sets of searminator's knives were referred to Committee, and 100 barrels of salt beef were reduced to 50 barrels. At the conclusion of the searminator is the resulting the required to the required that the conclusion of the searminators are proportion. Mr. reading of the requisitions, there being no quorum, Mr. Wm. T. PINKNEY, who occupied the chair in the absence of the President, declared the Board adjourned

The weekly statement is as follows:

Number remaining March 3.

CHILDREN AT NURSE.

The Committee on Out-Door I'cor of the Ten Governors, of which Dr. BRUENISCHAUSEN is Chairman, has presented an extended report relative to the condition of children at nurse in the city. It will be presented at the next neeting of the Board. The Committee of t eider any written communications on the su ject which they might receive within 20 days, to be addressed to the Clerk of the Board.

tion of children at ourse in the city. It will be presented at the next meeting of the Board. The Committee say that among the various duies delegated to
them there are note of more importance, and which
present greater difficulties for an effectual superintendetce, than the supervision of the care of those u fortant and helpless children, thrown upon the charity
of this city, order the denomination of "Pauper,"
"Founding," "Blegit mate," and "Orphan;" and
your Committee, in their efforts to ameliorate the concition of this part cular class, have, by personal visit aten made the melves fully acquained with the present system
in all its bearing, and will endeavor to present to the Board such
son gerale no as their experience prompts, as well as for as possible
place this port on of the Alas-House Department in a position
to effectually promote the best welfare of these unfortunates
in all civilised constrikes the efforts of philanthruper's have been
discreted to arrive at the best mode of providing for their present
as disture welfare, to secure to the mac proyec all mentacion and
education, and to elevate those been under an undescrived represent or a position in society, to unfoid their capacity for selfgovernment and when they assume the duties and avocations of
the that they may become useful members of the commonity at
large. Having at our command amples courses, the contributions
of charitable donors, the benevous to a sentiments of keyl-anded
legislators of the Empte State tasing the foremost rack, we may
challenge the world that our great metropolis is precolinent in
her successors to an ellorate the condition of the unfortunate. astirg our yes over the whole globe, countries of a thouse ease ristence and splender, we can present our own jarent state as not to be surpassed in charitable purposes and w banks to the Giver of all sood we possess the means, the be-dentiens, and the firmest will and desire to assist the po-tic he an irredutable argument of our moral, religious, and point rece, and whalever direction may exist it is and ever will be great crustment of the free people in the Great West of tobe.

In carrying out this object we cannot expect to arrive at perfortion, and we confess even here that the path is rugged and thorry, and presents many obstacles but, relying on a form will and casemination, we will be able to overstep all hindmoor, and the can soliton of the poor children be smellorated from time to time, and the many errors at present existing be entirely done away. The re is no doubt but that the condition of the children et nurse within the last twelve months, with very few exceptions has greatly improved, and even at the small compensation of all per week, are well nursed and cared for, and it is with great ple same that we observe the affection bestowed on these little creatures by these poor women to whose charges they are little creatures by these poor women to whose charges they are intrusted. Their rooms are generally well-ventilated, and their premises present a clearly appearance, and in many insunces they become so firmly at ache do toeir foster children that at the proper time for their separation scenes occur which clearly evines the time eness and affection of these poor but nonest reciple, and their parting is full of grief. The small allowance by the Department carbor produce these emotions. It is the attachment which they feel as mothers to these helplose infants, and becomes account nature, and they weep and lament at the theogot of renoving from their care even at a proper age when it become a necessary to place them fit the Nursery, and which refer to acopt it as their own even at half the a lowance, rather has to expend the model of their affections.

For this favorable condition we conflicitly give full credit to have a negative the immediate care, the amelioration of the local distribution were definitely whiled the children of the formation of the local propers. When he was requested.

We have at the present time. March 6, 1000, 214 infants, of whem 187 are with nurses in this dity; 22 are with nurses out of the mother's 3 at the Child's Nursery and Hospital. Fifty-first the carrying out this object we cannot expect to arrive at per

number in charge Dec. 31, 1638, 199; admitted in 1859,

their mothers; is at the Child's Nursery and Hospital. Fifty-first street.

The number in charge Dec. 31, 1830, 199; admitted in 1859, 361; adopted, 51; returned to their parents, mothers, and fin nds. 67; of the total rum of 266, died, 266.

A great proportion are conditings, and not more than 10 por cent are born in wedlock.

The children best cared for are those at wel-nurse. This is, of course, natural, and speaks for livelf; but it is very often with the reatest difficulty that their services can be obtained, particularly at the small compensation allowed, or even greater, and the les partners it ander the necessity of obtaining the services of these not possessing this qualification. The children under the latest thrive as well, or are as motherly treated, as the verturned children thrive as well, or are as motherly treated, as the verturned children thrive as well, or are as motherly treated as the verturnes, the necessity of placing two or more children under cus notice is recorded to. In such cases the Department has been careful in selecting those who, by long and tred service, have con mended the meriests to a favorable consideration, and can show, in this regard, exceptions of the most agreeable kind. Whenever this can be arrived at, it is made a struct rule. Yet regised will occur, and one child become a favorite over the other, and generally more sickness and mortality, particularly in over-crowned passes; and if these poor women mane the experiments a means of thying they bestow on the children as fittle as possible, and of an interior description—the effect of which procure as sickness and premature ceallis.

At first sight it is difficult to judge as to their treatment by their respective nurses. Considering the unhealthy condition in which the children are generally received, and looking others are generally received, and looking of their colors of the sight in the difficult to judge as to their treatment by their respective nurses. Considering the unhealthy condition in our department, and no

The Smale spent the dep on the Co

telity had g less, and the expense of their maintainance in coordinate.

The principal view of your Committee has been directed. First, The selection of good w trusses; that their had should be per feetly leadily, healthy and not of greater use, if no or digital to present a good moral clin agter, married or widow Second: The relection of well ventilated rooms, a healthy nation, with no d and elean surrounding.

Third: Universel and our casto be compayed only when oth cannot be obtained in that case the purty is to reside with parents, and with their case in , her conduct to be entilessed in the event of slokens, nurses if en overlook the common ment of a dangerous disease or cannot find that ample used remedy the evil autending this nondition of affairs, your C mittee recommend that the child en at nurse be vided at it. Gur lines in each year by a competent physician, for the ob of accettaining their hygenic condition the state of their clind of discussions have been dealthy and around the premises, and meking a inquiries as may be not county or the notification. Such child should be valied by him a few days after its, each cuil of should make a record on the book of the ception, and he about on the

removed, should be sent to a proper pile, e for model attentance. Your Con mittee would therefore recommend that a ward at Believe. Hospital should be devoted for that purpose, and placed in charge of said Physician.

In order to secure the services of good norses, in healthy apartments, and to brirly compensate them for heir cure and whention to the children, your Committee recomment that the allowance he morested to stoper muon h, with this usual necessary clothing. The small amount at present allowed is represented by more employed as innequents for the services performed and the time deveted, in with hy your Committee fully extern and indoors.

In concluding this report, we cannot omit to action the beneficial res has if the peat with the indirect, and it should be the impersive duty, not only of the Committee on Out-Boor Poor, but of the Governors generally to assume this service, and to emist the sympathies of their lady friends for alleviating the contituent of three heightes and our framate infants increased to our charge, as is the case to severa of the capatais of Karope with main elegants.

with marked success to their weight.

CHAS ERUENINGHAUSEN, M. D.,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
P. G. MOLONY,
COMMITTEEL,

VENTILATION OF SCHOOLS. The Committee on Warming and Ventilation of the

Boa'd of Education, composed of Meesra. Crosser, Benedict, Marriner, Meguire, and Shine, met on Moaday at the Hali of the Board, for the purpose of hear ing persons interested in apparatus for warming and Dr. J H GRISCOM exhibited a drawing of a plan of

entilation in which he secures an upward current in

Dr. J H. Griscom exhibited a drawing of a plan of ventilation in which he secures an upward current in flues by heating them. He proposes to turn the heat of the intraces into his flues at highly, so that they will be well beated, and draw powerfolly during the day. This method of ventilation he calls "chemical," in contradictation from the mechanical, in which the ventilating currents are produced by mechanical me us, such as a belows or a fan-blower.

Mr. Butler exhibited what he calls a "Windguard," which he warranted to secure a perfect, working of Dr. Griscom's ventilating flue, even though the wind should blow downward.

Br. Morlarty invited the Committee to visit the New York St am Heating Apparatus, now in use in the school in Thirteenth street, near Ninth avenue. He said that it ventilated perfectly, using only the fresh air which would naturally come into a room. It had been in me in Bowen, Ho'mes & Co.'s store for six years. In the school-house referred to they fired it up at 7 in the morning and by 9 the thermometer was raised to 70 or 85 degrees. The apparatus was expensive, but as cheap as any in the long run.

Mr. Maine presented the claims of the hot-water furnace in ure in the school-house in Horatio street. He raid that on the 7th of February, when the thermometer stood at 85 to 120 out of doors, they raised it of 70 and over in every room but one; in that it was 64. Dr Griscom's system of ventilation was in use in half that house, with good effect.

Mr. Baken presented a p'an of heating by peasing sir through a coll of pipe heated by low-pressure steam. He had a regulator, which contracts the aperiore for the ingress of cold air, when the fire is to w, so that the temperature of the room may be kept up. He would center his ventilating tubes in a dome at the top of the building, where he would have a coil of stean tubing to insure a draught. This plan could be used, and they never rusted out. He could poin the Committee to cast-ron boilers 18 years old, which were now as good as they ever were

their boilers in an hour's time.

Mr. Ellis requested the Committee to examine the working of the hot-water farmaces in Wooster and Broome streets.

Mr. CROZIER stated that the Committee would con-

The Comn ittee then adjourned until Friday, at 4 p.

GUR SCHOOL OFFICERS. Mr M chael Riley was the junitor of a public school

in the Twenty-second Ward. Last week he died. For anything we know to the contrary, he was a perfect junitor, one who mended broken windows, scrabbed dirty floor, kindled unkindled fires, in a prudent, xemplary maoner. When two of his friends and fellow-laborers in the cause of education, distinguished school officers of the Twenty-second Ward, paid him mortnery honors. Taese were embodied in the appropriate ceremony of ille gally closing not only the particular school wherein Michael officia ed, but all the schools of the ward, in some of which vn'gar rumor seith he never so much as sh ok a broom, or puttied a pane. But lest the ingennous youth of that favored portion of the cay should regard this as but " a ceremony," and should not associate Michael with Canton, Cartis and Verplanck (of whom they have don tless heard)-with other great patrons of learning-with their own gitted and revered ward officers, the schools were kept closed an entire week.

Nowas the law allows war i officers to close a school for only one day, this proceeding of these great and good public functionaries must be taken as a very high tr.bute indeed to their departed companion. That virtue should be appreciated none will deny; that the appreciation of virtue should be appreciated few will question; but who is he that even hopes that this extraor inav appreciation will be appreciated by our diff gent District-Attorney, and certified to in the form of an indictment? or that these appreciating gentlemen the Grand Jury will lend the sanction of their names thereto ! or that there i lustrious school magnates will be judicially relieved from devising further memorials

But by this we are reminded that there is a bill before the Senute which provides for the appointment of School Trustees in future by the Sapervisors, on the nomination of the Counsel to the Corporation. It also provides that they shall hold no other place or appointment, save that of Commissioner or Notary, and that their acceptance of any such shall vacate their office. It also abolishes the office of Inspector, and thereby reduces the number of efficials to eight appointed Trustees

and two elected Commissioners.

The present Counsel to the Corporation is about as much opposed to us in politics as any gentleman well could be. Yet we have entire confidence in his independence, integrity, and good sense. If this power were confided to him, he would be personally responsi ble for the character of his nominees. He would select citizens who, having education, leisure, and no personal ends to serve, could carry with them some respect, confidence, and improvement into school. As this would leave but one Commissioner to be voted for at each election, we should also stand a chance of choosing better ones than we do at present. We hope the gentlemen having charge of this bill at Albahy will use every proper means to secure its enactment.

The U. S. store-ship Supply, Commander Henry 18 Walke, from St. Paul de Loanda, Africa, 46 days, with passengers and invalide from the U. S. African squadron, arrived on Monday evening. She has been seren days north of Hatteras, with very heavy weather, spli sails, and sustained other damage. On the 7th iest., she was within 70 miles of Sandy Hook, and was blo on off. Took a pilot from the John D. Jones, No. 15, 95 miles east of Sandy Hook.

LINY OF OFFICERS — Henry Walke, Commander and A Purser J. W. Nicholson, Wm. S. Fitzgerald, Lleutemotz, Semple, Assistant Surgeou; W. Noble alien, Master; Alexa Huperty, Boatswein; Henry A. Walke, Purser's Clerk, Parasoness.—Capt. Wm. M. Armetreng, U. S. N.; Mrane T. Doughty, U. S. M. C.; Henry C. Victor, 3d Engineer of Africa, J. B. Sparhawk of Cambridge, Mass; Lewis Armstring.